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S/26644
27 October 1993

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FURTHER REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS ANGOLA VERIFICATION MISSION (UNAVEM II)

INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted in response to paragraph 28 of Security Council resolution 864 (1993) of 15 September 1993, by which the Council requested the Secretary-General to submit to it as soon as the situation warranted, and in any case in good time before 1 November 1993 and again before 15 December 1993, a report on the situation in Angola and the implementation of that resolution, with his recommendation for the further role of the United Nations in the peace process and, in the meantime, to keep the Council regularly informed of developments. Since the adoption of the resolution, the Council has been kept regularly informed of developments in Angola at its informal consultations.

2. In this connection, on 24 September 1993, the President of the Security Council issued a statement to the press which, inter alia, reaffirmed the provisions of resolution 864 (1993). In the statement, the Council insisted that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) fully respect and abide by the Bicesse Accords and that the Government and UNITA make every effort to resume the negotiations. The Council also stressed that, unless an effective cease-fire came into force and the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" and the relevant Security Council resolutions were undertaken, the mandatory sanctions envisaged in resolution 864 (1993) would be applied as of midnight, 25 September 1993, with additional measures to be considered if there was still no progress to that end by 1 November 1993.

3. The present report covers the period from 15 September to 26 October 1993.

I. POLITICAL AND MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

4. Since my last report to the Security Council dated 13 September 1993 (S/26434), the United Nations has continued its efforts to facilitate the resumption of the peace process in consultation with the Angolan parties and interested countries, including, in particular, the observer countries to the Bicesse Accords (Portugal, Russian Federation and United States of America). These efforts were intensified following the adoption of Security Council resolution 864 (1993) on 15 September 1993. I have also exchanged views with

President José Eduardo dos Santos and Mr. Jonas Savimbi as well as with senior officials on the pressing need to resume negotiations. I and my Special Representative have also held separate discussions with the representatives of the three observer States.

5. Since the bombing of Huambo resumed on 2 August 1993, the only contact my Special Representative, Mr. Alioune Blondin Beye, has been able to maintain with Mr. Savimbi was through telephone and telefax. However, on 14 and 15 September 1993, Mr. Beye met with a high-level UNITA delegation in Abidjan. On 24 September 1993, a UNAVEM II delegation headed by the Chief Military Observer, Major-General Chris Garuba, met with senior UNITA military officials in Sao Tomé to discuss the practical modalities related to UNITA's unilaterally declared cease-fire. The following day, 25 September, the Chief Military Observer and representatives of the observer States held similar consultations with the Government in Luanda.

6. In his contacts with the Government and UNITA, my Special Representative has persistently emphasized, in accordance with paragraph 10 of Security Council resolution 864 (1993), the urgent need for the earliest possible resumption of peace talks under United Nations auspices. Both the Government and UNITA have reiterated to my Special Representative their readiness to cooperate with the United Nations effort to expedite the peace process. My Special Representative, in close cooperation with the representatives of the three observer States, continued his efforts to narrow the differences in the positions of the Government and UNITA, within the framework of UNAVEM II's mandate of good offices and mediation.

7. UNITA's proposals of 12 September 1993, officially handed to my Special Representative on 14 September, included a "unilateral declaration of a cease-fire <u>in situ</u> throughout the Angolan national territory" to come into effect on 20 September and also called for immediate discussions on the following political and military issues:

(a) Formation of a national army;

(b) Formation of a police force at the national, provincial and local levels;

(c) Decentralization of administration;

(d) Creation of conditions guaranteeing freedom of expression and association;

(e) Creation of conditions for a democratic social communication.

8. My Special Representative presented his observations on the above proposals to the UNITA delegation he met with in Abidjan on 14 and 15 September 1993. In particular, he drew attention to the fact that the plan did not make reference to the legal framework for the peace process, namely the Bicesse Accords, acceptance of the results of the elections of September 1992, the understandings reached at Abidjan and relevant Security Council resolutions and to the fact that UNITA's statement was a unilateral declaration of a cessation of hostilities rather than a cease-fire, which would require a bilateral agreement

between the parties. In my Special Representative's view, the conclusion of a bilateral cease-fire agreement should have been the first point included in UNITA's proposals for negotiations.

9. The Government, in its peace plan of 22 September 1993 (S/26492), expressed the view that the resolution of the post-electoral crisis should be based on the following principles, and reiterated its willingness to resume negotiations once they had been established:

(a) UNITA's military forces should be withdrawn from territories that were illegally occupied after the multiparty elections held on 29 and 30 September 1992. That action should be followed by a cease-fire under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council;

(b) Unimpeded access for humanitarian aid and immediate evacuation of the wounded, the sick and foreigners after the cease-fire must take place;

(c) There must be complete and unequivocal acceptance of the validity of the Bicesse Accords and the results of the elections held in September 1992;

(d) There must be respect for the legislation produced by the instruments of sovereignty constituted as a result of the elections.

10. My Special Representative continued to make every effort to overcome the obstacles to the peace process that have so far impeded the resumption of negotiations between the Government and UNITA. He called on UNITA to demonstrate the seriousness of its commitment to a peaceful solution and, to that end, to reaffirm its adherence to the legal framework for the implementation of the peace process. Similar appeals were also made to UNITA to accept formally the legal framework by several Heads of State in the region.

11. In the communiqué issued at the end of the extraordinary meeting of its Political Commission held in Huambo from 28 September to 6 October 1993, UNITA made reference to the legal framework by stating that it:

(a) Reaffirmed the "validity of the Bicesse Accords as the basis of the peace process but believes they should be updated";

(b) Reiterated "its acceptance of the results of the elections of 29 and 30 September 1992 although it considers them as fraudulent";

(c) Considered "the Abidjan Protocol as a serious basis for negotiations between the Government and UNITA";

(d) "Took note of the United Nations Security Council resolutions and reiterated its readiness to cooperate with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations for Angola, Mr. Alioune Blondin Beye, in the search for a real and lasting solution to the Angolan conflict".

12. The UNITA communiqué also mentioned that:

(a) The institutions resulting from the elections should reflect the current position of UNITA and of the other forces of the opposition;

(b) Respect for human rights should be guaranteed to the Angolan people with a particular emphasis on the right to life;

(c) The United Nations should deploy efforts to bring the parties together in order to obtain a global and effective cease-fire;

(d) UNITA would maintain the unilateral cease-fire declared on 20 September 1993 and would request its verification by United Nations observers;

(e) Humanitarian aid should be delivered to the needy population without discrimination;

(f) Recourse to summits was laudable in itself, but past experience showed that it did not resolve complex conflict situations, such as the Angolan one;

(g) The UNITA Armed Forces fully supported the early resumption of negotiations between the Government and UNITA and requested the Special Representative to announce the date.

13. My Special Representative welcomed UNITA's decision to maintain its unilaterally declared cease-fire, its acceptance of the Bicesse Accords and of the results of the elections, as well as its reference to the draft Abidjan Protocol as a firm basis for negotiations. Nevertheless, he underlined the need for UNITA to clarify its position on several important aspects, including the resolutions of the Security Council.

14. Following my Special Representative's transmission of the UNITA communiqué to the Government of Angola on 8 October 1993, the Government expressed its concerns over what it considered as the "ambiguities and contradictions" contained in that document. The Government therefore requested my Special Representative and the representatives of the three observer States to meet with UNITA in order to clarify these points.

15. The United Nations has attempted to engage all sectors of Angolan society in its efforts to promote national reconciliation. To this end, my Special Representative and the Chief Military Observer of UNAVEM II have maintained close contacts with representatives of political parties, parliamentarians, religious leaders, academic communities, the media and military officials in Angola. My Special Representative has also maintained close contacts with the diplomatic corps in Luanda in recognition of the important role the international community plays in efforts aimed at consolidating the peace process.

16. On the military front, information received from the UNAVEM II teams deployed in five areas in the country, as well as from Government and UNITA sources, indicates a general decrease in the intensity of military operations since 21 September 1993. However, contradictory information on specific military activities in various parts of the country has been reported by both the Government and the UNITA-controlled media. Government sources have reported UNITA troop and logistic build-up in the provinces of Bengo, Huila, Cuando Cubango, Kwanza Sul, Lunda Sul and Moxico, and UNITA troop movements around the cities of Kuito/Bié, Menongue, Luena, Saurimo and others. The same sources have

reported UNITA attacks and ambushes in several parts of the country, including the resumed shelling of Menongue, since 2 October 1993. The government media have also claimed that the oil and arms embargo imposed against UNITA has been violated and that UNITA has continued to receive shipments of military matériel and other assistance through a number of air and sea ports in the country. On its part, UNITA's Radio Vorgan has not broadcast much military information during the period under review, but has reported government bombardment of the city of Huambo and of parts of Malange Province, reports which have, on several occasions, been repeated to my Special Representative by UNITA officials.

17. The ability of UNAVEM II effectively to verify the military situation following UNITA's declaration of a unilateral cease-fire on 20 September 1993 is limited by the fact that the Mission's current military observer force of some 50 military and 18 police officers cannot assure nationwide coverage of Angola's large territory. At the same time, the Government and UNITA have not agreed to extend to UNAVEM II unconditional safety and security guarantees in the combat zones which is an absolute necessity for the deployment of military and police observers across the country.

II. HUMANITARIAN SITUATION

18. Since my last report to the Council on 13 September 1993 (S/26434), United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have expanded their programme of humanitarian assistance in Angola, both in quantity and in scope. Reports from United Nations agencies and NGOs indicate that the size of the affected and displaced population is considerably higher than the 1.9 million persons stated in the June 1993 appeal; the reliable estimate is now 3 million. After weeks of difficult negotiations by my Special Representative to achieve free access to the worst affected areas, the United Nations system, working with NGOs, has significantly increased the rate of delivery of relief aid over land and by air to reach all parts of Angola.

19. The past months have seen an intensification of misery across the country. The combination of war, famine, displacement and siege produced visible and lethal pockets of vulnerability, replete with severe malnutrition, diarrhoea and other preventable diseases. My Special Representative visited Malange in early October 1993 with the heads of United Nations agencies, where health authorities reported as many as 125 child deaths per day in nutritional centres. Missions from the World Food Programme (WFP) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to the isolated town of Menongue in late September 1993 observed shocking malnutrition and a total absence of food stocks. United Nations agencies and NGOs have tracked recent movements of populations in grave physical condition, as civilians seek refuge away from the principal sites of warfare. The populations of major towns, including Benguela, Malange, Luena and Menongue, have swollen with the influx from the surrounding rural areas. Luanda itself has mushroomed, with the concomitant urban ills associated with human displacement; increased delinquency, violence and epidemics. In July 1993, my Special Representative announced that the Angolan emergency caused 1,000 deaths each day. This figure is now recognized to be a conservative estimate.

20. WFP, which is responsible for emergency logistical operations, nearly doubled its overall deliveries between July and September. The bulk of food deliveries has been carried overland from ports to those provinces along or adjacent to the coast. The monthly pace of convoys increased from 6,386 tons in July to over 8,800 in September. NGOs have shown tremendous dedication in the past months, expanding their distribution activities into previously unreachable areas of the interior. The nutritional situation in this region is no longer deteriorating, although the population remains fragile. In those areas where access was denied until 14 October, however, the humanitarian situation is grave. Rapid assessments took place in Huambo and Cuito, and were followed immediately by airlifts of food and medical assistance. Conditions in Malange and Menongue have sufficiently stabilized to permit the continuous airlift of relief supplies to these two towns. The combined efforts of WFP and one NGO have flown a total of 4,274 tons of food aid to 8 of the 13 conflict areas, over half of this in the last 4 weeks. There is still a measurable imbalance in the quantities of aid going to each side, but increased flexibility in flight authorizations from the Government and UNITA is permitting greater access to both sides.

21. In September, UNICEF initiated its second 90-day plan, providing aid in primary health care, vaccination and diarrhoeal disease control, nutrition, relief and survival assistance, household food security, water and sanitation and education. The current agricultural campaign constitutes a key priority in the area of non-food aid. The Government has increased the areas under its control, and conditions permit expanded planting in some areas. Under the leadership of my Special Representative, and with assistance from the humanitarian assistance coordination unit, United Nations agencies and NGOs are working with the Government to plan the delivery of seeds and tools to permit a greater degree of self-sufficiency on the part of the affected population.

22. With regard to the continuing humanitarian emergency, major gains have been achieved in terms of accessibility. With the recent breakthroughs permitting airlifts to Kuito and Huambo, the United Nations has truly begun to reach the affected population in all parts of the country. The security of relief operations and access to those in need continue to be my two principal concerns. As the negotiations under way begin to bear fruit, strategies are now being sought to open logistical corridors reaching the isolated populations at risk. Through my Special Representative, I shall continue to promote a coordinated response involving all actors in the current Angolan context: the Government, UNITA, NGOs, United Nations agencies and the donor community. It is vital that the international community be prepared to respond rapidly, generously and with flexibility to serve new areas of humanitarian need as they become accessible.

III. OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

23. The Angolan crisis remains an issue of grave concern to the international community. In an effort to break the current impasse, the Security Council recently decided to resort to the measures envisaged in Chapter VII of the Charter in order to compel UNITA to cease hostilities and resume dialogue with the Government, within the legal framework of the Bicesse Accords and the relevant Security Council resolutions.

24. Following extensive consultations by my Special Representative with the Angolan parties, the observer countries and the countries of the region, the Government and UNITA began exploratory talks in Lusaka, Zambia, on 25 October 1993 under the auspices of the United Nations. These talks were made possible by positive steps taken recently by both sides, including UNITA's decision to proclaim a unilateral cease-fire and its acceptance of the general legal framework as well as submission by the Government of a peace plan which reaffirmed its readiness to resume negotiations. I strongly appeal to the Government and UNITA to make full use of the present opportunity and to do their utmost to consolidate the progress made so far in order to advance the search for a lasting solution to the conflict in the country.

25. In paragraph 26 of resolution 864 (1993), the Security Council expressed its readiness to consider the imposition of further measures under the Charter of the United Nations against UNITA unless by 1 November 1993 the Secretary-General reported that an effective cease-fire has been established and that agreement has been reached on the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant resolutions of the Security Council. I do not believe that, as of the date of the present report, enough progress has been made towards the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant resolutions of the Council. Accordingly, I am of the view that additional measures should be imposed against UNITA. However, in view of the fact that the political talks under my Special Representative's chairmanship have recently started in Lusaka and are still in progress, I would recommend that action to impose further measures be postponed by a period of one month, i.e. until 1 December 1993.

26. On numerous occasions, the Security Council has reiterated its readiness to consider taking prompt action to expand substantially the United Nations presence in Angola in the event that significant progress in the peace process was achieved. In the present atmosphere of cautious optimism and hope, I feel that the United Nations should be prepared to respond rapidly and decisively to consolidate any progress that might be achieved in coming days. As a first step, it might consider the Mission's requirements for verifying the military situation on the ground by augmenting the existing strength of the military and police components of UNAVEM II. I therefore recommend to the Security Council that it authorize an increase of UNAVEM II military observers from the current level of 50 to 175, that of police observers from 18 to 60, and that of military paramedics to 14 (from the presently mandated number of 11). These military personnel, with the appropriate transport and communications resources, would be deployed in the event of a breakthrough. They would enhance the Mission's ability to verify major developments on the ground and to provide good offices. UNAVEM would increase the number of its outstations throughout the country and the number and scope of its patrols, and would also form a number of rapid verification teams. With the agreement of the Government and UNITA, some of the military and police observers would be placed in zones of former intensive combat. My Special Representative will accordingly seek all necessary guarantees for the safety and security of United Nations personnel in such areas. A corresponding increase in administrative personnel and material resources would be necessary. In particular, an additional 21 international and 37 local staff would be required. The financial implications of these immediate requirements will be reflected in an addendum to the present report.

27. Subsequently, depending on the observance of an effective cease-fire throughout the country, the strength of UNAVEM II's military and police components might have to be rapidly brought to its originally mandated level of 350 military observers and 126 police observers. In addition, the numerous tasks that the United Nations may be called upon to perform in accordance with the draft Abidjan Protocol would require a substantial presence of United Nations formed units. I intend to proceed with the necessary contingency planning in this regard, to enable the United Nations to be in a position to respond at short notice and to make an appropriate contribution to the implementation of a comprehensive settlement. I will revert to the Council in due course with specific recommendations regarding the level and modalities of the contribution that the United Nations could make.

28. With regard to the humanitarian emergency, our goal continues to be to reach all in need of such assistance throughout the country. As greater access is assured, there is a concomitant need to respond rapidly to meet increased requirements. With the recent expansion of humanitarian activity, the problem of adequate stocks of relief supplies has come to the fore. This is a challenge that calls for a coordinated response from the international community. In addition, the continued cooperation of the Government and UNITA is vital for the success of this humanitarian endeavour. I would like to reiterate my deep appreciation to the international community for the assistance provided so far and to appeal once more for further generous support to meet the growing needs. I would also like to commend the many men and women who are taking part, under extremely difficult circumstances, in the humanitarian relief efforts in Angola for their dedication and courage. I should also like to express my appreciation for the dedicated efforts of my Special Representative to restart the humanitarian relief distribution programme as well as for his perseverance, which has led to the convening of the important talks currently under way in Lusaka.

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FURTHER REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS ANGOLA VERIFICATION MISSION (UNAVEM II)

Addendum

1. In my report to the Security Council (S/26644), I indicated in paragraph 26 that the financial implications of the immediate requirements for the enlargement of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) would be reflected in an addendum to the report.

2. The General Assembly by its decision 47/450 B of 14 September 1993, authorized the Secretary-General to enter into a commitment in an amount not exceeding $5,793,400 gross per month for the maintenance of UNAVEM II for a period of three months from 16 September to 15 December 1993. This provides for an authorized strength of 43 international civilian staff, 50 military observers, 18 police observers, 11 medical personnel and 75 local staff.

3. Should the Security Council approve my recommendation for the enlargement of UNAVEM II as set out in the main part of the present report, it is estimated that the additional cost of the expansion would amount to $14,194,000 gross for a six-month period. The expanded mission would require an increase of 21 international civilian staff, 125 military observers, 42 police observers, 3 medical personnel and 37 local staff. A breakdown of the estimated cost by main categories of expenditure is provided for information purposes in the annex to the present addendum.

4. It would be my recommendation to the General Assembly, should the Security Council decide to approve my recommendation, that the cost relating thereto should be considered an expense of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations and that the assessments to be levied on Member States should be credited to the UNAVEM special account.

Annex

Cost estimates for the enlargement of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) for a six-month period

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Serial		Amount
1.	Military observers	2 420.0
2.	Civilian police	794.0
3.	Civilian personnel	1 930.0
4.	Premises, rental and maintenance	3 248.0
5.	Vehicle operations	1 788.0
6.	Aircraft operations	1 508.0
7.	Communications	1 274.0
8.	Miscellaneous equipment	719.0
9.	Miscellaneous supplies, services, freight, death and disability allowance and support costs	514.0
	Total	14 195.0

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FURTHER REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS ANGOLA VERIFICATION MISSION (UNAVEM II)

Addendum

Corrigendum

Page 1, paragraph 2, first sentence

For $5,793,400 gross per month read $5,826,000 gross

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LETTER DATED 27 OCTOBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ARMENIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith enclosed the statement of Mr. Karen Baburian, Chairman of the Parliament of Nagorny Karabakh regarding recent developments in the region.

I should be grateful if you would circulate this statement as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Alexander ARZOUMANIAN
Permanent Representative

Annex

[Original: Russian]

Statement of the Chairman of the Parliament of the Nagorny Karabakh Republic

The leaders of the Nagorny Karabakh Republic note with regret the widening escalation of military action in the region provoked by the attack by Azerbaijani armed formations against the southern positions of the Nagorny Karabakh Defence Force.

The leaders of the Nagorny Karabakh Republic, who share the concern of the international community and neighbouring States, declare, with full responsibility, that the military actions by the Karabakh forces are of a purely reciprocal nature and are aimed at neutralizing the large force of its opponent, which has violated the cease-fire.

No other goals are being pursued, in particular none related to the seizure and holding of territory.

In view of the danger of the spread of hostilities, the command of the Nagorny Karabakh Defence Force has been instructed to ensure a unilateral cease-fire.

In the event that the Azerbaijani side takes proper measures, the leadership of the Nagorny Karabakh Republic expresses its readiness to hold talks with the Azerbaijani authorities immediately with a view to reaching agreement on the mechanisms for averting a recurrence of hostilities and on the withdrawal of the troops.

(Signed) K. BABURIAN
Chairman of the Parliament
of the Nagorny Karabakh Republic

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE SITUATION IN ABKHAZIA, GEORGIA

1. In my previous report concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/26551) of 7 October 1993, I discussed the consultations which had been held with the parties to the conflict and with the Russian Federation to determine how best the United Nations could assist in making progress towards a comprehensive political settlement. I indicated that I would present further recommendations to the Security Council. By its resolution 876 (1993) of 19 October 1993 the Security Council welcomed my intention to provide a further report both on the future of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) and on the political aspects of the United Nations role in trying to end the conflict in Abkhazia.

A. Political efforts

2. My Special Envoy for Georgia, Ambassador Edouard Brunner, had discussions in Geneva with representatives of the Abkhaz side on 6 and 7 October and with representatives of the Georgian side on 17 and 18 October.

3. The representatives of the Abkhaz side said that they were willing to negotiate directly with the Georgian side under United Nations auspices, with the Russian Federation acting as facilitator. Asked about reported atrocities committed in Abkhazia after the violation of the cease-fire agreement of 27 July 1993, the Abkhaz side admitted that such acts had taken place, called them criminal and promised prosecution of those responsible.

4. At the later meeting with representatives of the Government of Georgia, the Georgian side also expressed its willingness to meet directly with the Abkhaz side under United Nations auspices, provided that such talks would be conducted on the basis of the inviolability of the territorial integrity of Georgia and that they would take place after the issuance of the report of the human rights mission sent to Abkhazia in the second half of October to investigate alleged human rights violations. The mission is at present completing its work and is expected to submit its report to me shortly after its return in the first half of November.

5. Mr. Brunner has informed the Ambassador of the Russian Federation to the United Nations in Geneva of his talks with both sides. The Russian Federation

has invited Mr. Brunner for discussions in early November with its Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. Boris Pastukhov.

6. In view of the above I am planning for my Special Envoy to hold a first round of discussions in late November with both parties, under United Nations auspices and with the Russian Federation present as facilitator. The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe will be invited to be represented at these talks as a participant. The discussions will focus on making progress on the question of a political settlement of the conflict in Abkhazia.

B. The United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia

7. As I stated in my report of 7 October (S/26551, para. 11), it is evident that the mandate of UNOMIG has been invalidated by the military developments of 16-27 September.

8. The present total strength of UNOMIG is five military observers. Brigadier-General John Hvidegaard (Denmark), as the Chief Military Observer, and three military observers are in Sukhumi, Abkhazia. The fifth military observer continues to provide liaison services in Tbilisi.

9. In Sukhumi this limited mission has established good relations with Abkhaz officials and, once the fighting stopped, has been able to conduct patrols. Although the cease-fire agreement signed in Sochi on 27 July is no longer applicable, I believe that there are benefits to be drawn from the continued presence of UNOMIG in its present form and size. By remaining in the area and being seen to conduct patrols, UNOMIG will be visible evidence to the population of international concern.

10. I therefore recommend that UNOMIG should be continued at its present military strength with minimal support staff for a further three months with the following interim mandate:

(a) To maintain contacts with both sides to the conflict and military contingents of the Russian Federation;

(b) To monitor the situation and report to headquarters, with particular reference to any developments relevant to the efforts of the United Nations to promote a comprehensive political settlement.

11. I shall submit an addendum to this report stating the financial implications of the operation, which will be considerably less than those described in document S/26250/Add.1.

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LETTER DATED 26 OCTOBER 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you a facsimile letter from His Excellency Mr. Heydar Aliyev, President of the Azerbaijani Republic, dated 26 October 1993. In this letter, the President refers to the ongoing large-scale aggression being conducted by the Republic of Armenia, and requests:

- An urgent meeting of the Security Council;

- The condemnation by the Security Council of the open aggression by the Republic of Armenia against the Azerbaijani Republic;

- The imposition of military, political and economic sanctions by the Security Council on the Republic of Armenia, in conformity with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter urgently circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yashar T. ALIYEV
Chargé d'Affaires a.i.

Annex

Letter dated 26 October 1993 from the President of the Azerbaijani Republic addressed to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Russian]

The tragic course of events in the Azerbaijani Republic resulting from the new escalation of aggression by the Republic of Armenia against my country compels me to turn once again to the Security Council.

In the morning of 23 October 1993, following massed artillery preparations, armoured units of the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia, with infantry support, flagrantly violated the cease-fire agreement and launched an attack in the Djebrail, Fizuli, Zangelan and Kubatly districts of the Azerbaijani Republic. Having already occupied more than 30 settlements, Armenian subunits have reached the State frontier between the Azerbaijani Republic and the Islamic Republic of Iran and currently control a 70-kilometre section of the frontier. All lines of communication to the Zangelan district have been cut and the district, in which some 60,000 local inhabitants and refugees are now gathered, has been surrounded. In some places on the Azerbaijani-Iranian frontier, women, old people and children are perishing as they attempt to swim across the Arax river, in flight from the invaders, who are sowing death and devastation all about them.

These barbarian acts are being perpetrated at the very time that Mrs. Margaretha af Ugglas, Chairman-in-Office of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sweden, is visiting the States of the Caucasus. The crimes committed on the soil of my country by the Armenian warmongers can be categorized as nothing less than brazen defiance of the international community.

For that reason, I am requesting an urgent meeting of the Security Council for the condemnation of these actions by the Republic of Armenia as direct aggression and for the adoption of effective military, political and economic sanctions against it under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

Any delay at this time, as the Armenian troops continue their advance, will entail the risk of a great number of casualties and new flows of refugees, who, with the onset of winter, will face certain death from cold and hunger.

This latest crime by the Armenian military machine threatens to destroy peace and security in the region once and for all and to plunge it into a full-scale and bloody war.

(Signed) Heydar ALIYEV

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LETTER DATED 26 OCTOBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF SLOVAKIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to my letter of 7 June 1993 addressed to you (S/25894) concerning the serious economic problems arising from carrying out the measures set out in the relevant Security Council resolutions imposing sanctions on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and also to Security Council resolution 843 (1993) of 18 June 1993.

In this connection I have the honour to transmit herewith details as to the nature and extent of the economic difficulties confronting my country as a result of its strict implementation of the sanctions regime imposed on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) by the relevant Security Council resolutions.

I would appreciate if you could kindly inform the members of the Security Council about these losses and have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Eduard KUKAN
Permanent Representative

Annex

Settlement of losses directly connected with the embargo

(Thousands of United States dollars)

1. Name of enterprise: Ministry of Economy of the Slovak Republic

   Address: Špitálska 8, Bratislava
   Contact: Ing. Zorvan Milan
   Telephone: 321 548
   Entrepreneurial sphere: foreign trade

2. Loss caused by import and export policy

A.	Total primary expenses	89 380
B.	Total reimbursement expenses	35 080
C.	Total loss (A minus B)	54 300

3. Cost of restructuring

A.	Expenses connected with compensatory agreements	26 200
B.	Expenses connected with transient period	23 106
C.	Financial expenses	35 080
D.	Cost of maintenance	36 810
E.	Employees' wages loss	
F.	Other expenses	15 421
G.	Total cost of restructuring (A+B+C+D+E+F)	136 617

4. Other alternatives 55 058

5. Total loss 245 975

6. Expected loss in 2, half-year 1993 41 815

Appendix I

Information on the losses directly or indirectly connected with sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) resulting from the implementation of the resolution of the United Nations Security Council

(In thousands of United States dollars)

Losses arising from	1992	1993
Cancelled contracts	91 965	1 965
Goods produced but not exported	-	-
Products transferred to other markets at lower prices	-	-
Cancelled imports	858	-
Compensatory contracts, which covered cancelled imports	-	-
Cancelled imports without compensatory contracts	-	-
Cancelled barter transactions	6 192	465
Exported but unpaid production (with maturity after 31 May 1992)	1 424	-
Suspension and delay of transport	38 346	11 653
Payment of interest bank credits used for production of goods, which should be exported to the former Yugoslavia	-	-
Interest paid for bank credits in convertible currency, used for the coverage of imports from the former Yugoslavia before the embargo, which had to be compensated with imports from other markets	-	-
Dead capital resulting from unrealized exports	5 150	4 337
Profit loss from goods contracted but not produced for the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)	10 113	11 786
Other reasons	37 908	23 813
	191 956	54 019
	191 956	
	54 019	
Total	245 975	

Appendix II

1. Factual description

The first agreement between Czechoslovakia and the Kingdom of Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia about cooperation and trade was contracted in 1928. After the end of World War II, following a short freeze in mutual relations in the 1950s, an intense expansion of commercial, and then political, cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia took place in the next decade.

This cooperation was further developing generally, in cooperation, in production and in the founding of common enterprises, etc.

The rapid decline in the mutual exchange of goods after 1989 is proved by the following survey:

	1989	1990	1991	1992
Total turnover	1 228.0	1 038.0	401.3	168.4
Import	608.0	533.7	163.1	47.1
Export	620.0	505.0	238.2	121.3

In accordance with the suggestion of the United States delegation at the meeting of "The committee of delegates" in Vienna (February 1993) further severe sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) were discussed. This affected also transit and damaged and impaired the economy of Slovakia.

The suggestion of the United States delegation was accepted and reflected in the most severe resolution of the United Nations Security Council accepted till now: resolution 820 (1993), which came into effect on 26 April 1993.

Since Slovakia, as a Member of the United Nations, fully respects its decisions and consistently abides by resolution 820 (1993) in spite of grave economic losses, it is necessary to mitigate this impact on Slovakia in any form and reimburse the quantified losses.

According to data obtained, 43 subjects in Slovakia have been affected by the embargo, three quarters of them are private and privatized physical and juridical persons and nearly one quarter are joint-stock companies with State participation.

These subjects are controlled by five departments:

Ministry of Transport, Communications and Public Works
Ministry of Health
Ministry of Economy
Ministry of Agriculture
Ministry of Finance

The embargo affects these branches:

	(In thousands of United States dollars)
Machine industries	16 537
Power engineering	5 365
Foodstuff, cereals, fruit and vegetables	23 200
Foreign trade (export, import)	64 300
Slovak railways	8 165
Water transport	18 900
Road transport	3 050
Building industry	17 902
Metallurgy	28 220
Steelmaking	7 250
Oil industry	4 570
Chemical industry	3 458
Other branches	45 058
Total	245 975

These numbers correspond with the data in the response to the questionnaire and appendix I.

2. Argumentation

Many business partners from Slovakia had been cooperating for several decades with the States of the former Yugoslavia. Owing to this cooperation, they created mutual good business and cooperative relations, settled through clearing arrangements.

They created common technology and standards applied in production and business.

With the change of the political situation in Yugoslavia and the implementation of the embargo imposed on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) by the United Nations Security Council, these relations have been disturbed and the said region is not utilizable for mutual business and cooperation between Slovakia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). Many producers in Slovakia are experiencing a great decline in production. Completed products and components are staying on stock as dead capital which constantly burdens producers financially with warehouse expenses. It is very difficult to find compensatory customers in Europe and overseas and this brings an excessive increase in expenses.

In many cases, specific equipment like engines, gearings, air-conditioning and others was imported custom-made for a given technical complex. Because of the situation that has arisen, they are not utilizable, or even marketable. This loss is directly affecting the contractor and it burdens the producer.

The realization of these supplies to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) was fully suspended because of the embargo. The same applies to cooperation and joint ventures between Slovakia and the States of the former Yugoslavia.

Detailed quantified losses of Slovakia connected with the embargo against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) (Security Council resolution 820 (1993)) are summarized in the answer to the questionnaire for settlement of losses directly connected with the embargo (see annex) and appendix I.

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26649
27 October 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

FURTHER REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 7 OF RESOLUTION 840 (1993)

1. In a letter dated 12 October 1993 (S/26570), the President of the Security Council referred to my report of 7 October (S/26546) and indicated that the members of the Council agreed in principle with my recommendations, in response to a request from the Royal Government of Cambodia, to establish in Phnom Penh a team of 20 military liaison officers for a single period of six months. The members of the Council invited me to submit a further report setting out in greater detail the proposed objectives and terms of reference of such a team, together with detailed plans for its dispatch and an estimate of the resources required. This report is submitted in accordance with that request.

2. The task of the military liaison team would be to maintain close liaison with the Government and report to me on matters affecting security in Cambodia. It would also assist the Government in dealing with residual military matters related to the Paris Agreements. It will be recalled that, in requesting such presence, the Government of Cambodia referred to the tensions that will still remain in Cambodia, especially in the provinces, after the end of UNTAC's mandate, and to the need to build confidence among the Cambodian people.

3. The team would be headed in the field by a Chief Military Liaison Officer (CMLO) designated by the Secretary-General with the consent of the Security Council. The CMLO would report to the Secretary-General, who would regularly inform the Security Council on the activities of the team. All matters that might affect the nature and the continued effective functioning of the team also would be reported to the Security Council for its decision. The team would be established for a single period of six months.

4. The military liaison team would be based in Phnom Penh and maintain close and regular liaison with the Government and the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces on matters affecting security in Cambodia. Members of the team would undertake activities outside Phnom Penh on the CMLO's initiative or at the request of the Cambodian authorities provided that the CMLO considered the activities requested to be necessary in order to carry out the team's liaison and reporting functions.

5. The 20 unarmed military officers who would serve as liaison officers would be provided by Governments at the request of the Secretary-General. The contributing countries would be selected after the usual consultations and with

the concurrence of the Security Council, bearing in mind the accepted principle of equitable geographical representation. Should the Security Council approve these proposals, an effort will be made to secure the required personnel to the extent possible from among UNTAC military personnel who are currently present in Cambodia pending completion of the withdrawal. It is estimated that, in order to carry out their tasks, the liaison officers would be assisted by 2 international and 13 locally-recruited civilian support staff. The bulk of the logistic equipment required by the team is expected to be drawn from UNTAC's existing resources.

6. In the letter of the President of the Council (S/26570), the members of the Council also invited me to consider and address the implications of the possibility of incorporating the officers in the United Nations office I plan to establish in Cambodia, as was suggested in the letter from the Government of Cambodia. I have accordingly given careful consideration to such a course.

7. The members of the Council will recall that, in my report of 26 August 1993 (S/26360, para. 33), I indicated my intention to establish in Phnom Penh an integrated office in order to ensure effective coordination, in close consultation with the Cambodian Government, of the full range of civilian activities that will be undertaken by various agencies of the United Nations system in Cambodia. These activities can be expected to be pursued, subject to the wishes of the Royal Government of Cambodia, on a continuous basis for a considerable period of time. The proposed deployment to Cambodia of a small number of military officers for a strictly limited period is, by contrast, an exceptional transitional measure of a short term nature. In accordance with my belief that, when the mandate of a United Nations peace-keeping operation has been concluded, the correct course is to terminate the United Nations military presence and concentrate the resources available on civilian activities in support of peace-building, it would seem better to keep the short term military activity separate from the long term civilian activities which will be coordinated through the integrated office.

8. In practice, the Chief Military Liaison Officer will be instructed to maintain regular contact with the United Nations Representative and, if so requested, to advise her or him on matters related to the security of United Nations personnel operating in Cambodia. It is also envisaged that administrative and logistic support services and resources would be shared where this would produce significant savings. The estimated cost of the proposed team would be submitted shortly as addendum to the present report.

9. I accordingly maintain my recommendation that the military liaison teams should be separate from the integrated office.

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/26649/Add.1
3 November 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

FURTHER REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 7 OF RESOLUTION 840 (1993)

Addendum

1. In my report to the Security Council of 27 October 1993 (S/26649), I indicated in paragraph 8 that the estimated cost of the proposed team of 20 military liaison officers would be submitted shortly as an addendum to that report.

2. Should the Security Council approve my recommendation for the establishment in Phnom Penh of a team of 20 military liaison officers, it is estimated that the total cost of the operation for a six-month period would amount to $1,060,000 gross and would include the Chief Military Liaison Officer, 2 international and 13 locally recruited civilian support staff. These estimates have been prepared on the assumption that any air transportation requirements within Cambodia would be provided free of charge by the Government of Cambodia. A breakdown of the estimated cost by main categories of expenditure is provided for information purposes in the annex to the present addendum.

3. Should the Security Council decide on the establishment in Phnom Penh of a team of 20 military liaison officers, it would be my recommendation to the General Assembly that the costs relating thereto should be considered an expense of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations and that the assessments to be levied on Member States should be credited to a special account to be established for that purpose.

Annex

Cost estimates for the establishment in Phnom Penh of 20 military liaison officers for the period from 1 November 1993 to 30 April 1994

(In thousands of United States dollars)

1.	Military personnel	
	(a) Military liaison officers	547.8
	(b) Other costs	100.0
2.	Civilian personnel	270.4
3.	Vehicle operations	19.5
4.	Communications	49.0
5.	Miscellaneous supplies, services, and support costs	73.3
	Total	1 060.0

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GENERAL

S/26650
28 October 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 27 OCTOBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF TURKEY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On 25 October 1993, the last day of the cease-fire agreement between Armenia and Azerbaijan and at a time when H.E. Margaretha af Ugglas, Chairperson in Office of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) was paying a visit to the region in order to promote a dialogue between the interested parties, Armenian forces initiated a new and large-scale attack on the Azerbaijani district of Zengelan and the town of Horadis.

As a result of this new Armenian aggression, the city of Zengelan remains besieged by Armenian forces. Alarming reports indicate that the inhabitants of Zengelan, in addition to tens of thousands of Azeris who have been encircled near the Iranian border, are desperately striving to evacuate the city in order to reach safer areas.

This new Armenian aggression is another blatant violation of Security Council resolutions 822 (1993), 853 (1993) and 874 (1993), which call upon the parties to make effective and permanent the established cease-fire and demand the immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal of the occupying Armenian forces from Azerbaijan.

The latest Armenian attacks, which further aggravate a very tense situation in a region neighbouring Turkey, constitute a serious threat to international peace and security and these recurrent acts of aggression bring the current situation closer to a regional conflict.

It has now become clear that, despite serious warnings of the Security Council and all the efforts of the CSCE Minsk Group, Armenia persists to control more than 20 per cent of the Azeri territories that it has occupied and is determined to continue its aggressive policy against Azerbaijan.

In the light of these alarming developments, on behalf of my Government, I request the Security Council to convene urgently in order to take effective enforcement measures to stop the Armenian aggression against the Azerbaijani Republic and to secure the immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal of Armenian forces from all occupied Azerbaijani territories.

I would appreciate it if this letter is circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Inal BATU
Permanent Representative

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

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GENERAL

S/26651
28 October 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 21 OCTOBER 1993 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I wish to refer to the letter of my predecessor dated 26 February 1991 to the President of the Security Council (S/22279) concerning the establishment of offices in Iran and Iraq in order to assist in the execution of the tasks entrusted to the Secretary-General by Security Council resolution 598 (1987).

In his letter dated 28 February 1991 (S/22280), the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General that his letter dated 26 February 1991 (S/22279) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council who agreed with the observations and recommendations contained in his report of the same date on the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (UNIIMOG) (S/22263) and concurred with the arrangements proposed in the report and the letter.

While I continue to attach importance to the full implementation of Security Council resolution 598 (1987), it is necessary to seek more economical ways to pursue the tasks which it entrusted to me.

Accordingly, in early 1993, the offices in Baghdad and Tehran were phased out. In Tehran a Liaison Officer was temporarily attached to an existing United Nations entity there, but his assignment will be completed as of 31 December 1993. I have decided that in present circumstances the Permanent Missions of the Islamic Republic of Iran and of Iraq should in future be used as the channels of communication between the Governments of those countries and the Secretariat for matters related to resolution 598 (1987).

I should be grateful, Mr. President, if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

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GENERAL

S/26652
28 October 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 27 OCTOBER 1993 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 21 October 1993 (S/26651) concerning the offices established in Iran and Iraq in order to assist in the execution of the tasks entrusted to the Secretary-General by Security Council resolution 598 (1987) has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the information contained in your letter and your decision mentioned therein.

(Signed) Ronaldo Mota SARDENBERG
President of the Security Council

93-58953 (E) 281093

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UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

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GENERAL

S/26653
28 October 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 27 OCTOBER 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that United States aircraft continued their violations of Iraqi airspace for purposes of reconnaissance and provocation during the period 19 to 24 October 1993.

19 October 1993

(a) Northern region: 16 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 8,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Amadiyah and Zakho.

(b) Southern region: 36 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 8,000 to 9,000 metres, centred over Basra, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Qal'at Salih, Jalibah and Busayyah.

20 October 1993

(a) Northern region: 15 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,500 to 8,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Tall Afar, Ayn Zalah and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 42 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,500 to 9,000 metres, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Artawi, Qurnah, Jalibah and Busayyah.

21 October 1993

(a) Northern region: 19 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 8,500 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Tall Afar, Amadiyah, Sinjar and Ayn Zalah.

(b) Southern region: 5 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 9,500 metres, centred over Basra, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Qurnah, Jabayish, Busayyah, Jalibah, Artawi, the area to the south of Diwaniyah, Salman and Qal'at Salih.

22 October 1993

(a) Northern region: 46 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 9,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Amadiyah and Zakho.

(b) Southern region: 50 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 9,000 metres, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Jalibah, Artawi, Qal'at Salih and Busayyah.

23 October 1993

(a) Northern region: 17 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 9,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Tall Afar and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 52 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 8,000 to 10,000 metres, centred over Basra, Qurnah, Qal'at Salih, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Jalibah, Busayyah and Artawi.

24 October 1993

(a) Northern region: No hostile aerial activity was reported in the northern region on 24 October 1993.

(b) Southern region: 47 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 9,000 metres, centred over Basra, Qurnah, Amarah, Qal'at Salih, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Rumaythah, Salman, Busayyah, Jalibah and Artawi.

At 1250 hours on 24 October 1993, a United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft penetrated Iraqi airspace flying at a speed of 600 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 20,000 metres over Basra, Artawi, Samawah, Nasiriyah, Rifa'i and Jalibah. It returned at 1515 hours in the direction of Saudi airspace.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Adnan MALIK
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26654
28 October 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 26 OCTOBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

With reference to my letter to you, dated 19 July 1993, to which I had annexed a revised report on the harm resulting from the application of Security Council resolution 748 (1992), I wish to call attention to the immense damage to Libyan civilian aircraft resulting from the application of that resolution. Indeed, as a result of the prohibition against the supply of any aircraft or aircraft components to Libya, the provision of engineering and maintenance servicing of Libyan aircraft or aircraft components, the certification of airworthiness for Libyan aircraft, the payment of new claims against existing insurance contracts and the provision of new direct insurance for Libyan aircraft, Libyan aviation has recently suffered the following grievous accidents:

1. On 22 December 1992, a Boeing 727 aircraft belonging to the airlines crashed on a domestic flight from Benghazi to Tripoli, resulting in the death of all 160 passengers on board;

2. On 1 September 1993, a Boeing 727 engine caught fire during a domestic flight, nearly causing an air disaster;

3. On 1 September 1993, a technical failure occurred on an aircraft during one of its domestic flights, resulting in a drop in oxygen pressure in the cockpit that nearly caused an air disaster.

The incidents mentioned above not only show the great danger to which this vital and indispensable air service has been exposed, but also paint a clear picture of the imminent dangers that threaten it in the future should those prohibitions remain in force. It is imperative to correct this situation, whose harmful consequences bear no relation to the cause of the dispute between the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the three States.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali Ahmed ELHOUDERI
Permanent Representative

93-59030 (E) 291093 291093

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GENERAL

S/26655
28 October 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 26 OCTOBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF FRANCE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to inform him of the measures taken by France to implement the provisions of Security Council resolution 864 (1993).

With respect to arms, French laws, rules and regulations governing military matériel, weapons and ammunition require prior authorization after consultation with the relevant ministerial departments, for the export of arms and related matériel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment and spare parts for them. The French authorities therefore have the necessary means to implement the actions decided on by the United Nations Security Council in respect of Angola. As soon as resolution 864 (1993) was adopted, all necessary measures were taken to ensure that requests for the export to Angola of the matériel referred to in the resolution will be examined in order to verify that the points of entry of such matériel correspond to those named by the Angolan Government.

With respect to petroleum and petroleum products, the European Community and its member States will shortly adopt a regulation, applicable immediately in France and in the other States members of the Community, banning as from 25 September 1993 the sale or supply of petroleum and petroleum products, whether or not originating within the Community, to the territory of Angola through points of entry other than those named by the Angolan Government, as well as any activity aimed at or having the effect of promoting, directly or indirectly, the operations referred to above.

93-58974 (E) 291093 291093

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GENERAL

S/26656
28 October 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 21 OCTOBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF SWEDEN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to paragraph 24 of Security Council resolution 864 (1993), has the honour to provide him with the following information.

On 30 September 1993, the Swedish Government issued an Ordinance (1993:1061) on Sanctions related to the situation in Angola. The Ordinance entered into force on 7 October 1993.

Under the ordinance, the following provisions were issued in order to fulfil Sweden's obligations according to Security Council resolution 864 (1993), which aims at preventing the sale or supply of military equipment and petroleum and petroleum products to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) (sect. 1). Military equipment and related equipment refers to equipment listed in the appendix to the Military Equipment Ordinance (1992:1303) (sect. 2). Military equipment and related equipment as well as petroleum and petroleum products may not be imported into Angola (sect. 4). Following a decision by the Government of Sweden, military equipment and related equipment, as well as petroleum and petroleum products, may be imported into Angola through points of entry notified by the Secretary-General (sect. 5).

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

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GENERAL

S/26657
28 October 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 27 OCTOBER 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of a Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Azerbaijani Republic, dated 27 October 1993, regarding the latest aggression by the Republic of Armenia against the Azerbaijani Republic.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter urgently circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yashar T. ALIYEV
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

[Original: Russian]

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
of the Azerbaijani Republic

On 23 October 1993, the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia treacherously violated the cease-fire agreement and launched a mass attack on the south-western districts of the Azerbaijani Republic.

The main offensive of the Armenian army was directed against the Zangelan district bordering on Iran, many kilometres from the Nagorny Karabakh Region of Azerbaijan.

Dozens of heavy armoured vehicles, long-range artillery and several thousand soldiers of the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia took part in the attack, which was carried out from three directions - the West, the North and the East.

The main aim of the latest attack by the Armenian army is the annexation of the Zangelan district of the Azerbaijani Republic, which would mean the completion of the occupation of the south-western part of Azerbaijan. In order to achieve this aim, Armenian units have seized an important communications network in the southern part of Azerbaijan in the town of Goradiz and cut the section of the road and railway between Goradiz and Zangelan. At the present time, the Zangelan district of Azerbaijan, with a population of over 60,000, is completely surrounded and cut off from the rest of Azerbaijan.

During the attack, units of the Armenian armed forces have advanced right up to the state frontier between Azerbaijan and Iran and control a 70-kilometre stretch of the frontier.

Dozens of Azerbaijani settlements have been seized. The forces of the Republic of Armenia are carrying out the mass extermination of the civilian population, which, fleeing from persecution, is attempting to swim across the river Arax and reach the Iranian shore. The Azerbaijani Government has no possibility of providing assistance. The Iranian side is taking action to save the drowning people.

Feeling that it can act with impunity, the Republic of Armenia is waging open war against a sovereign State Member of the United Nations, expanding its annexation of Azerbaijani territories, destroying the civilian Azerbaijani population and causing enormous material damage to the economy and the environment. And yet, the Republic of Armenia cynically declares its "desire to resolve the conflict by peaceful means".

It should be emphasized, in particular, that, each time, the Republic of Armenia takes action to seize further Azerbaijani lands on the eve of, or at the very time of, a regular official international meeting on the peaceful settlement of the conflict. It has happened again this time. The Armenian

invasion of the Zangelan district of Azerbaijan was undertaken during an official visit to the region of the Chairman-in-Office of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), Ms. Margaretta af Ugglas. This shows the true attitude of Armenia towards the peaceful settlement of the conflict.

Azerbaijan has repeatedly drawn the attention of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Security Council of the United Nations, the Chairman-in-Office of CSCE, the Chairman of the Minsk Conference of CSCE, the members of the Minsk Group of CSCE and the whole international community to the fact that the Republic of Armenia is carrying out direct aggression against the Azerbaijani Republic, and it has appealed for all necessary measures to be taken against the aggressor.

The invasion of the Zangelan district yet again, following the occupation of the Nagorny Karabakh region, the Lachin, Kelbajar, Agdam, Fizuli, Djebrail and Kubatly districts and part of the territory of the Kazakh district and the Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic of Azerbaijan, completely exposes the false claims of the Republic of Armenia that it is not involved in the conflict.

The international community must call things by their proper names - aggression must be called aggression - and not postpone taking appropriate measures against the aggressor - the Republic of Armenia.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Azerbaijani Republic states that Azerbaijan regards the latest invasion of the Zangelan district by the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia as a blatant act of aggression which is aimed at disrupting the negotiating process and which threatens to internationalize the conflict.

Azerbaijan appeals to the international community not to operate a "double standard" but to condemn the aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Azerbaijani Republic. It also urges it to take urgent measures to put a stop to the aggression in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

Baku, 27 October 1993

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

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GENERAL

S/26658
28 October 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 27 OCTOBER 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of a statement of the Ministry of Defence of the Azerbaijani Republic, dated 27 October 1993, regarding the latest aggression by the Republic of Armenia against the Azerbaijani Republic, the invasion of the south-western portion of our country.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter urgently circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yashar T. ALIYEV
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

[Original: Russian]

Statement of the Ministry of Defence of the Azerbaijani Republic dated 27 October 1993

On 23 October 1993, units of the Armenian armed forces occupying the Djebrail and Fizuli districts of Azerbaijan, treacherously violated the cease-fire agreement and, after massive artillery preparation, launched a large-scale attack with a large number of armoured vehicles in the direction of the frontier between Azerbaijan and Iran.

After fierce and bloody fighting, the enemy succeeded, on 24 to 25 October, in forcing our units to the frontier and seizing the Goradiz railway station and more than 30 other settlements. As a result, the road connecting the Zangelan district with the rest of the Republic was cut. The Zangelan district is therefore completely surrounded. At present the enemy controls about 70 kilometres of the frontier between Azerbaijan and Iran.

Continuing the attack on the Zangelan district, on 25 October 1993 the armed forces of Armenia invaded that district directly from the territory of Armenia itself, violating Azerbaijan's international frontier at several points simultaneously.

From the Megri district of Armenia, the attacking enemy units seized the strategic heights of Sygyrt and Bartav and occupied the settlements of Vezhnali and Agbend.

From the direction of the Kafan district of Armenia, armoured units of the enemy (up to 40 tanks) succeeded in seizing the settlements of Burunlu, Shaefly and Geyaly and moved on to the road leading to the town of Zangelan, the district centre.

From the direction of the Goris district of Armenia, the aggressors, using the occupied territory of the Kubatly district as a bridgehead, seized the settlements of Saldash, Cherely, Mollaly, Giyasly, Ulashly, Bilja, Agakishilyar, Kelejan, Tinly, Khojakhan, Agbis and the strategic heights of the Agbis mountain.

As a result of this further act of Armenian aggression against Azerbaijan, an emergency situation has been created along the frontier between Azerbaijan and Iran, where large numbers of the civilian population (about 60,000 people) have gathered.

Armoured units of the Armenian armed forces are blocking the evacuation of the civilian inhabitants across the Arax river frontier. Those fleeing are attempting to swim across to Iranian territory and many of them, unable to reach the other side of the river, have drowned.

As happened in the Lachin, Kelbajar, Agdam, Kubatly, Fizuli, Djebrail and other occupied districts, Azerbaijan has once again been subjected to open aggression by the Armenian militarists.

The failure of the international community to take decisive action to put a stop to the aggression by the Republic of Armenia against the Azerbaijani Republic has enabled the former to pursue its expansionist policy with impunity.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

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GENERAL

S/26659
28 October 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

LETTER DATED 27 OCTOBER 1993 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I should like to inform you that, in accordance with the relevant decisions of the Security Council of the United Nations, the leaders of the Republic of Tajikistan are taking all the necessary measures to normalize the situation in the country.

However, efforts to stabilize the situation in Tajikistan are being hindered by continued tension along the Tajik-Afghan border. In the adjacent territory of Afghanistan, foreign instructors are training armed bands, which carry out regular armed incursions into Tajikistan. There have been human casualties. The humanitarian situation also remains critical.

The Government of Tajikistan is convinced that the continued tension on the Tajik-Afghan border is a serious threat to regional and international peace and security and requires the Security Council's close attention. We appreciate the efforts of the Afghan authorities to improve the situation on the border with Tajikistan, which includes measures to halt violations of the border from Afghan territory. At the same time and in the light of the present circumstances, we consider it extremely important for the Security Council to urge all interested parties to refrain from any actions that might lead to a further escalation of the conflict and, in particular, to refrain from training armed opposition formations in the territory of the other State.

The Government of Tajikistan has repeatedly expressed its readiness to cooperate with all social forces of the country with a view to achieving civil harmony and a comprehensive political solution to the conflict. We should be grateful if the Security Council supported our call for dialogue with a view to securing national and civil peace.

The establishment in Tajik territory of coalition peace-keeping forces from five States members of the Commonwealth of Independent States was an important step in the de-escalation of the conflict. The Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan, which established these forces, consider them to be a regional arrangement in keeping with the principles of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations. The Security Council should take note of this important fact and express its support for close cooperation between the United Nations and the regional efforts being made within the framework of the Commonwealth to achieve a comprehensive political solution.

The Government of Tajikistan welcomes the interest the Secretary-General of the United Nations has taken in both sides' requests for United Nations assistance in the efforts already in progress. It highly appreciates the efforts of the Secretary-General's Special Envoy, Ambassador Ismat Kittani, and also the unit of United Nations officers in Dushanbe. We should be grateful the mandate of the Special Envoy and of the unit of United Nations officers in Tajikistan could be extended for an additional period beyond its expiration date of 31 October 1993.

The Government and people of Tajikistan are grateful to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme, the International Committee of the Red Cross and other agencies involved in humanitarian work for their useful efforts, and hope that they will continue their efforts in future.

The Government of Tajikistan also sincerely appreciates the willingness of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to assist in the achievement of national harmony and the creation of democratic institutions in Tajikistan. We hope that the noble efforts of the United Nations, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States will complement each other in a harmonious manner.

We request that the Security Council continue to monitor closely developments in Tajikistan and on its border with Afghanistan and continue to use the means at its disposal to contribute to a political solution.

I should like to request that you convene a meeting of the Security Council to consider this request and adopt an appropriate resolution.

(Signed) Emomali RAKHMONOV
Head of State
Chairman of the Supreme Council
of the Republic of Tajikistan

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

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S/26660
29 October 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992, 746 (1992) of 17 March 1992, 751 (1992) of 24 April 1992, 767 (1992) of 27 July 1992, 775 (1992) of 28 August 1992, 794 (1992) of 3 December 1992, 814 (1993) of 26 March 1993, 837 (1993) of 6 June 1993 and 865 (1993) of 22 September 1993,

Having considered the letter of the Secretary-General (S/26663) of 28 October 1993,

Stressing the need for all the parties in Somalia to exercise maximum restraint and to work towards national reconciliation,

Expressing once again its commitment to a future concerted strategy for UNOSOM II in Somalia and, in that context, to undertake an in-depth consideration of its humanitarian, political and security activities on the basis of the concrete suggestions to be submitted by the Secretary-General as requested in resolution 865 (1993),

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Decides to extend UNOSOM II's mandate for an interim period terminating on 18 November 1993;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, in his report to the Security Council concerning the further extension of UNOSOM II's mandate which should be submitted in good time before 18 November 1993, to report also on recent developments in Somalia in order to enable the Council to take appropriate decisions;

3. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

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S/26661
28 October 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement in connection with the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina":

"The members of the Council have heard an initial oral report by the Secretariat concerning the massacre of the civilian population in the village of Stupni Do on 23 October 1993 by troops of the Croatian Defence Council (HVO). They also heard accounts of attacks against UNPROFOR by armed persons bearing uniforms of the Bosnian Government forces, and of an attack to which an humanitarian convoy under the protection of UNPROFOR was subjected on 25 October 1993 in central Bosnia.

"The members of the Council unreservedly condemn these acts of violence. They express their profound concern about the preliminary information to the effect that regular and organized armed forces were probably involved. They have requested the Secretary-General to submit as soon as possible a complete report on the responsibility for these acts. The members of the Council are prepared to draw all the relevant conclusions from this report, which will also be transmitted to the Commission of Experts established by resolution 780 (1992).

"The members of the Council reiterate their demand that all the parties in the former Yugoslavia comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law, and that those responsible for such violations of international humanitarian law should be held accountable in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Council. The members of the Council call upon all the parties in the former Yugoslavia to guarantee the unimpeded access of humanitarian assistance and the security of the personnel responsible for it."

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

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28 October 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 28 OCTOBER 1993 FROM THE DEPUTY PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the destabilizing developments in our northern region resulting from the recent escalation of fighting against the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran is extremely concerned about the fresh Armenian military offensives and continued occupation of Azeri territory. Local Armenian forces, supported by forces of the Republic of Armenia, are grabbing more lands as they push deeper inside the territory of Azerbaijan. These destabilizing events, close to our northern borders, endanger peace and security of the entire area, thus threatening national security of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The recent military operations have already resulted in significant casualties and so far, 30,000 Azeri citizens, fleeing their homes, have entered the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran seeking safe refuge.

The Islamic Republic of Iran has continuously lent its mediation efforts to bring about the cessation of military operations and encouraged both sides to seek peaceful settlement of their dispute. The presence of the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the area gave extraordinary impetus to such mediation and through his personal initiative on the spot, military operations were halted as of yesterday. The recent history of the conflict clearly illustrates that without the active support and involvement of the international community through immediate, serious and effective decision on the part of the Security Council, minor incidents might erupt into another major conflict.

In light of the foregoing, my Government requests the convening of an urgent meeting of the Security Council to address the issue and take necessary measures, including the dispatch of peace-keeping forces to the area, to consolidate the cease-fire and allow for efforts aimed at achieving a just and honourable solution to the conflict.

The Islamic Republic of Iran reaffirms full support for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Azerbaijan and underlines the importance of respect for the cease-fire and the immediate withdrawal of all Armenian forces from the entire occupied territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Gholamali KHOSHROO
Ambassador
Deputy Permanent Representative

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

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S/26663
29 October 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 28 OCTOBER 1993 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I wish to refer to section B, paragraph 6, of Security Council resolution 814 (1993) of 26 March 1993, by which the Council:

> "authorize(d) the mandate for the expanded UNOSOM (UNOSOM II) for an initial period through 31 October 1993, unless previously renewed by the Security Council".

In section C, paragraph 19, of the same resolution, the Security Council:

> "Decide(d) to conduct a formal review of the progress towards accomplishing the purposes of the present resolution no later than 31 October 1993".

As you know, I have recently travelled to the region and had discussions with the heads of State and Government and other high-level officials who are interested in supporting the United Nations in Somalia. I undertook these talks also in the context of Security Council resolution 865 (1993), by which the Council requested me "to direct the urgent preparation of a detailed plan with concrete steps setting out UNOSOM II's future concerted strategy with regard to its humanitarian, political and security activities ...".

I am currently preparing to report to the Security Council on my talks in the region. These talks will have a bearing on my plan in pursuance of resolution 865 (1993). Accordingly, and in order to allow time for the preparation of this document and for other related consultations, I request the Council to extend the mandate under resolution 814 (section B, paragraph 6), until 18 November 1993. I should be most grateful if you would bring this request to the attention of the members of the Council for their decision.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26664
29 October 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 782 (1992) of 13 October 1992, 797 (1992) of 16 December 1992, 818 (1993) of 14 April 1993, 850 (1993) of 9 July 1993 and 863 (1993) of 13 September 1993,

Reiterating the importance it attaches to the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique (S/24635) and to the timely fulfilment by all parties in good faith of obligations contained therein,

1. Decides, pending examination of the report of the Secretary-General due under resolution 863 (1993), to extend ONUMOZ's mandate for an interim period terminating on 5 November 1993;

2. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/26665
29 October 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 28 OCTOBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF TURKEY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the statement made by the Spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkey in connection with the recent Armenian aggression against Azerbaijan.

I should be grateful if this letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) İnal BATU
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Statement made by the Spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkey in connection with the recent Armenian aggression on 27 October 1993

In the latest of its acts of aggression, Armenia has recently occupied the Horadis district of the Azerbaijani Republic and issued an ultimatum for the evacuation of the city of Zengelan. Thus, the Armenian aggression has reached new dimensions, threatening the security of other countries in the region.

The new Armenian attacks, which coincided with the visit of the Foreign Minister of Sweden to the region in her capacity as the Chairperson-in-Office of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), further demonstrate the unwillingness of the Armenian side to resolve the problem through negotiations. Not only the countries of the region, but the international community as well must, without further delay, react against the ongoing Armenian aggression, which is being carried out in blatant violation of the relevant Security Council resolutions and CSCE principles.

In an attempt to halt Armenian aggression, as a first step, the logistical supply enabling the continuation of the Armenian attacks must be cut off and other necessary enforcement measures, including sanctions, should be adopted by the international community at once.

Turkey strongly condemns these attacks and is taking the measures necessitated by the present situation.